\$15

COME to the Original Eagle and allow us to show

price. Great offers in Overcoats at

\$15.

Original Eagle

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

Time of trains at Union Station, Indianapolis. SCHEDULE, July 10, 1892.

EAST BOUND.	2	10	12	8 1	18
Arr. from West. Chicago Div Peoria Div Et. Louis Div	10.45		*3.25	6.21	*2.4 2.5
LEAVE FOR— Cleveland and East Col. via Peoria Div Beuton Harbor	9.30	A M *4.40	A.M *4.50	P M •7.00	P M *3.2 3.0
Col, & Dayt'n via Union Cincinnati	10.56		*3.45	7.00	*3.2
Arr. from East. Chicago Div Peoria Div Indianapolis Div	E.08	*12.15 P M	*11.30		11.5
LEAVE FOR— Lafayette and Chicago Lafayette Laf. and Kankakee Bloom'ton and Peoria.	5.23	*12.30 *12.30 *12.30		7.10 7.10 7.10	*12.0 *12.0 *12.0
D'nville, Ill., & Champ. Ter. H. and St. Louis Ter. H. and Mattoon	5.10	P M *10.00	*11.42	*8.00 *7.30	12.0 *12.0

Leave for Benton Harnor and Muncie at 6 and Arrive from Anderson at 2:50 p. m.

Arrive from Cincinnati at 10:30 a.m.
Additional Sunday trains leave for Cincinnati at 0 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. Arrive from Cincinnati at

Nos. 10, 12, 18, 5, 7 and 17 are fast vestibuled trains, with Wagner Sleepers, Buffet, Cafe and Dinning cars to and from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Albany and Boston. The frest trains in America.

Fer information as to the exact points, time and other particulars, call at "Big 4" offices: No. 1 East

TRAINS

CINCINNATI,

VIA

C., H. & D.

LEAVING

INDIANAPOLIS

\$:45 a. m., 10:57 a. m., 2:54 p. m., 4:25 p. m., 6:20 p. m

City Ticket Offices -Corner Illinois street and Kentucky ave., 134 South Illinois st., and Union Station.

Fair; northwesterly winds; slightly warmer.

ment of \$15 will yield in the way of a SUIT of Men's Clothing. We think you will be astonished when you bushed when you fix hard afforded at this price.

Just Think Of it, 1,000 Overcoats

Just Think Of it, 1,000 Overcoats

And SEVERAL THOUSAND

To select from

Imperfection Noticeable Is the

Such CORKING

Bargains Have Never Before

LOADED SHELLS and AMMUNITION. ALL THE POPULAR LOADS AT REASONABLE PRICES. LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 East Washington Street.

Broadcloths,

50-inch NAVY STORM SERGE. 45-inch COSTUME DIAGONAL, All Colors. 50-inch CASHIMERE SUITING, All Colors. 54-inch HABIT CLOTH, All Colors. 54-inch BROADCLOTH, All Colors. 46-inch BROCADE CRÉPONS, All Colors.

FRENCH SILK AND WOOL PLAIDS. Above lines represent best fabrics and newest designs of both Foreign

and American manufacture Mail Orders Assured Prompt Attention.
Lowest Prices Always a Certainty.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.,

NEW LOT OF

"GREENHOOD" BOOTS Just Received.

McKEE & CO., 93 & 95 South Meridian St., Indianapolis.

POINTS:

A good eigar burns with a light gray ash. Does not become bitter or hot in the mouth. Does not leave an aerid taste on the tongue. Has a fine flavor and rich aroma, imparting cheerfulness to the smoker and aiding digestion.

Such a cigar is the RED CLOVER, which now leads all other brands sold in Indiana. This FIVE-cent cigar is, in all respects, equal to cigars usually sold at three for a quarter.

Ask.your dealer for "RED CLOVER," and be sure you

Just the Weather

For Parrott & Taggart's "Old Fruit Cake." Remember how good it was this time last year? Ask your grocer for it; also for P. & T.'s Crackers, which are the only kind that give full satisfaction.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Money advanced on consignments. Registered receipts given. Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

Sunday Journal, by mail, \$2 a Year

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. Will. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., 77 South Illinois Street.

LUMP ₹ CRUSHED COKE FOR SALE

INDIANAPOLIS GAS

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT 49 South Pennsylvania Street.

Ask your grocer for Princess Flour, COLUMBIA FLOUR. ACME MILLS, West Washington St.

67° FOR WAGON WHEAT

ASSAULTED BY A TRAMP.

Forced the Wife of Farmer Wallace to Cook for Him, and Then Laid Hands on Her.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Paris, Ill., Oct. 25 .- Last evening a tramp called at the house of John Wallace, a farmer living south of this city. Finding Mr. Wallace away, he forced an entrance and ordered Mrs. Wallace to get his supper. She refused, whereupon he snatched up a gun, and intimidated her into complying with his wishes. While he was eating she made two attempts to escape, but was caught and brought back by the ruffian, who compelled her to sit in a chair near him. He remarked several times that he was not through with her. Having finished the meal, he laid violent hands on her. Tearing herself from his grasp, she rushed from the house, and her screams attracted the attention of some men, at sight of whom the fellow took to his heels. He was chased to a small school-house, and captured after a hard fight, in which he house the graph over the head of small he broke the gun over the head of one of his pursuers. He was brought to this city, and public feeling ran so high that his pre-liminary examination was conducted in-side the jail for fear of mod violence. He gives the name of Charles Myers, and claims to come from New York.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

Captain Viai, an Ex-Confederate Soldier, Shot Without Warning by a Dallas Physician.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 25,--Dr. H. J. Jones, a prominent physician, to-day shot and killed W. G. Vial at ex-confederate headquarters. This is confederate day of the Texas fair. A great crowd, including Generals Reagan, Ross, Harrell and Mrs. Hayes, daughter of Jefferson Davis, were present. Captain Vial was writing at a table at 9:30, when Dr. Jones appeared and, without a word of warning, shot Vial in the right temple, killing him instantly. Jones was arrested and placed in jail.
Twelve years ago Vial was a prominent
Methodist preacher at Waxahatchie and
was afterward expelled from the church
and ministry and also from the Masonic order for adultery and efforts to wrong a young lady he had just baptized. Jones is an Alabamian. He said he killed Vial because of his wife. It is reported that Jones this morning charged Vial with assaulting his wife some time ago.

Judge Bludgett's Resignation. CRICAGO, Oct. 25 .- Judge Blodgett has confirmed the statement that his resignation as a United States Judge for this district has been handed to President Harrison. "Yes." said the Judge, "my resignation was sent to Washington on the 15th, to take effect the first Monday in December. That is the day Congress meets, and the time between now and then is sufficient to allow the President to any congress meets. the President to nominate my successor, so there may be no delay in confirmation by Congress. I thought it time, after twenty-two years of service as a district judge, to re-tire and make way for younger blood. The work is increasing every year, and to keep the mill grinding requires a great amount of energy, which a younger man can better supply."

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S LOSS

Universal Sympathy for the Bereaved Husband in His Hour of Affliction.

Messages from Individuals, Public Bodies and Conventions in All Sections of the Country, and from Foreign Potentates.

Private Funeral Services to Be Held in the White House Thursday Morning.

Mrs. Harrison's Body Embalmed and Placed in a Simple Casket-The Grief-Stricken Household-A View of the Death Chamber.

MRS. HARRISON'S FUNERAL,

Services to Be Held in the White House Thursday Morning-A Simple Casket.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-Arrangements for the funeral of Mrs. Harrison were perfected to-day. At 9 o'clock this morning undertaker Spears called at the White House and embalmed the body. It is still lying in the death chamber, where it will probably remain till the funeral services occur. The emblem of mourning was absent from the bell at the door at the mansion until towards 11 o'clock, when the undertaker placed a plain black crepe knot and bow around it. About 1 o'clock Mr. Russell Harrison, Mr. Mckee and Mr. Halford visited the establishment of the undertaker and selected a casket. The one which was finally decided upon was made of Spanish red cedar, covered with fine black broadcloth. casket has a copper metallic inner case, hermetically sealed, and lined with creamtufted satin. The exterior of the casket has no ornamentation whatever, except the oxidized bar-handles, which run its full length, and a solid silver oxidized plate, bearing this inscription:

> CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON, WIFE OF BENJAMIN HARRISON. Died Oct. 25, 1892.

A view of the casket impresses one with its extreme simplicity and elegance. The traveling case is also made of Spanish red cedar, highly polished, with brass handles and corners. This case is said to be one of and corners. This case is said to be one of the finest ever constructed. Funeral services in Washington will not be held early Wednesday morning, as intended last night, but will take place Thursday morning. It is the especial wish of the family that the services shall be as private as possible. The funeral will be a personal and not a public one. As far as the official position of the President will possibly permit, the services will be the same as those customary in the case dent will possibly permit, the services will be the same as those customary in the case of a member of a private family. Invitations will be strictly limited in number, and no person will be allowed to be present without them. The body will not lie in state. The funeral services will be held in the East Room. This is the largest room in the building and, in fact, the only one at all adapted to the holding of services, even as private as those which the family desire. They will be conducted according to the Presbyterian forms by the Rev. Dr. Tennis Hamlin, paster of the Church of the Covenant, of which the President and Mrs. Harrison have been regular attendants. At the request of Dr. Hamlin, Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York-avenue Presbyterian Church, will assist in the services at the White House. Dr. Bartlett was pasat the White House. Dr. Bartlett was pas-tor of the Second Presbyterian Church, tor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis, previous to coming to Washington, and a neighbor of the President's family. At the funeral of the wife and daughter of Secretary Tracy in the White House, Mrs. Harrison was much impressed by the singing of Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," by the choir of St. Luke's Church, and often spoke of it. The choir will be present at the services and repeat the hymn. Though, as already stated, it is the President's wish that there shall be no public or official display in connection with the death of Mrs. Harrison, and that with the death of Mrs. Harrison, and that the funeral services both here and in In-dianapolis will be as simple as the rites of the Preabyterian Church will permit, there are certain ceremonial observances inseparable from the event.

After the services here the funeral party will leave Washington Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Indianapolis, where services of a more public character will take place.
Private Secretary Halford, who is in charge of these arrangements, emphasizes the statement that the services in the White House will be strictly and absolutely private. It is the earnest wish of the President and the family, and there is n to believe that it was also the wish the dead woman herself, who in was averse to public monies. Only the kinsmen of the President and of his late wife, the Vicepresident, the members of the Cabinet and their families, and a very few intimate friends will be bidden to the funeral servployes of the White House. It was thought that the postponement of the services might have been due to the absence of Mrs. Harrison's brother, John Scott, who is on his way, but this is not the fact. The President thought that it would be under ident thought that it would be unduly hastening the ceremonies to have them take place to-morrow morning, and it was also found that the details for the proper conduct of the services could not be well arranged in a single day.

All of the members of the immediate families of the President and Mrs. Harrison are here except the President's brother, John Scott Harrison, of Kansas City, who is now on his way; Carter Harrison, of Tennessee, and Mrs. Harrison's only brother, John Scott, of Portland, Ore., who left there yesterday. He will probably not come to Washington, but will go direct to Indianapolis, which city there is a bare possibility of his reaching in time for the interment.

Many handsome floral offerings were received and were sent up stairs to Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. McKee. The chrysanthemum was one of Mrs. Harrison's favorite flowers and many of her friends sent tributes composed wholly of varieties of this flower. Mr. John McLean sent a large bunch of magnificent chrysanthemums and the students of Norwood Institute, with whose principal, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Harrison was connected in several historical and social organizations, sent a beautiful

wreath of roses.
Following the precedent established at the time of the death of Mrs. Tyler, the executive departments will be closed on the day of the inneral. The flagstaffs on the Wiffte House were bare this morning. The familiar stars and stripes which waved over the President's house yesterday had been lowered at sunset, forled and placed aside. This morning the absence of the fing was noticed. Mr. Halford explained that the President was averse to having it placed at half-mast, so it was determined, rather than have it flying as usual, to refrain from displaying it all until after the body shall have been taken away from here, when it will again be raised.

The appended note was sent to the press

associations to-night: The services will be private and very simple. No invitations have been issued to the exercises in the East Room, but provision will be made as far as possible to enable the relatives and per-sonal friends of the President and Mrs. Harrison to be present.

THE STRICKEN HOUSEHOLD.

President Harrison and Family Bearing Their Sorrow Wel!-Callers at the House, WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- Very cold and dreary appeared the white facade of the President's home in the chili and frosty air of the gray and misty autumn morning. The watchmen paced their beats at the gates, the grounds were deserted, and the

only sound was that made by the rustling of the sere and yellow leaves, which dropped from the stately elms and oaks at every light puff of air, upon the green sward already so thickly carpeted. Mrs. Harrison had died with the leaves and flowers she loved so well, and her life ebbed at that inspiring hour of the night which precedes the first flush of dawn; when the blood runs slowly and nature itself seems to have almost suspended its functions. The news of her death gave rise to universal expressions of sympathy, but caused no surprise, as everyone in Washington had been fully prepared for it. There were signs of mourning about the city at an early hour in the flags which drooped at half-mast on the public buildings, and on hotels and private houses. But because at half-mast on the public buildings, and on hotels and private houses. But because of the non-official position of the President's wife these domonstrations of sympathy were purely voluntary, and the wheels of the city's life revolved much as usual. The people going to their work glanced at the headlines in the morning papers, and exchanging a few sympathetic words, went on their way with sober faces, and the routine of the day proceeded.

The guard of special officers detailed immediately on the death of Mrs. Harrison to prevent the entrance of intguders into the

mediately on the death of Mrs. Harrison to prevent the entrance of intenders into the White House or its grounds was maintained this morning and no one admitted without some special reason. After the end had come this morning the President retired to his own room, adjoining that in which Mrs. Harrison died, and lay upon his bed. He passed the early hours of the morning in strict seclusion, and shortly after 7 o'clock, as is his custom, he arose and descended to the breakfast-room, where he joined the other members of the family at 8 o'clock. The meal was soon over, and the President and the family at once returned to the private part of the mansion. The grandenildren were given their breakfast after the other members of the family, and then, in charge of their the family, and then, in charge of their nurses, they were taken out for their usual morning walk in the White House grounds.

Soon after a breakfast the Psesident was joined in his room by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin,

pastor of the Church of the Covenant, who spent some time with him. Attorney-general Miller was early at the executive mansion and saw the President. Secretary Tracy called a little later and also spent a few minutes with the President. The Secretary never recovered from affliction he suffered in the tragic death of his wife and he knew well the feelings of the grief-stricken man to whom he came to tender his condolence, as the President and Mrs. Harrison had done to him so tenderly and thoughtfully in his own great BEARING HIS SORROW WELL.

The President is bearing up remarkably

well in his deep affliction. The traces of his great sorrow are plain and unmistakable, but apparently he has nerved himself to face the affliction with fortitude. He and the other members of the family are bravely enduring the strain on them, and their grief, though painfully evident, is well controlled. Postmaster-general Wanamaker was one of the first of the Wanamaker was one of the first of the members of the Cabinet to arrive at the executive mansion. He had a half hour's conversation with the President and found him stronger and braver than he had expected. His tear-stained face showed unmistakable evidence of intense suffering and yet he seemed to have been gathering up his strength and nerving himself for a month past for the day that must come. The Postmaster-general also saw the venerable Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, now in his ninety-third year. He tearfully told his friends how he spent the evening beside the bed of his stricken child, and finally retired, leaving her peacefully sleeping. When he awoke this morning they told him that his dear daughter had passed on before. He could hardly realize, he said, that she should be taken and he left, and he could not understand why it should be so, but his faith in the wisdom of the Master sustained him and gave him strength to bear this great sorrow.

Secretary Noble, who, with the Attorney-general, Postmaster-general and Secretary Tracy, are the only members of the Cabinet in the city, also called this morning and passed about half an hour with the President. Secretaries John W. and Charles Foster will reach the city to-mornand Secretaries Posts and Filting in row and Secretaries Rusk and Elkins in time for the funeral. It was the expressed wish of the President to the members of the Cabinet who called this morning that the affairs of government be proceeded with as usual, and in deference to the request the heads of the several executive departments were at their desks during the greater part of the day and the departments remained open as usual.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the Attorney-general, and Mrs. Rusk and other ladies of the families of the members of the Cabinet, families of the members of the Cabinet, called this morning and spent some time with the family. A few other intimate friends were also received. Mrs. Parker met most of the callers who went up stairs. Mrs. McKee is bearing up very bravely in her loss. She was up and about the same as usual this morning, although her pale, sad face tells the story of her desolation better then words. better than words.

WHERE MRS. HARRISON DIED.

The Room, Its Furnishings and Associations -Deaths in the White House. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- The room in which Mrs. Harrison died is near the southwest corner of the second floor of the building. It is an exact counterpart of the room used by President Harrison as his office, in the southeast corner of the building, on the same floor, and is separated from the extreme west end of the building only by a narrow room, used as a boudoir. The deathchamber is located on the east side of the White House, on the same floor as the one which is occupied by Private Secretary Halford as his office. It is a large, commodious room, sim-

ply and tastefully furnished, and commands a fine view of the historic Potomac river and the Washington monument, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the picturesque Smithsonian Institution in the foreground and Arlington Cemetery, ancient Alexandria and the hills of Virginia in the distance. It was used as a sleeping apartment by President and Mrs. Lincoln, President and Mrs. Grant, President and Mrs. Hayes and President and Mrs. Garfield, and was the room where the last named President passed so many hours of agony after his assassination and where he remained until his removal. In consequence of this fact the room fell into disfayor as a sleeping apartment. President Arthur had a room just across the hall to the north which was continued in use by President and Mrs. Cleveland.

Notwithstanding the tragic associations of the room first described, its many natural advantages, including a fine, sunny outlook, found favor in the eyes of Mrs. Harrison when she took up her residence in the White House, and it was once more transformed into the private chamber of the chief executive and his wife. The President and Mrs. Harrison occupied the room up to the time when her illness made it necessary for the President to seek another room near by. It was here that Mrs. Harrison passed the early stages of her illness, and it was to this room she was taken when brought home from Loon Lake, in accordance with her pathetic wish to "die at home."

Mrs. Harrison personally supervised its furnishing and decoration. It was finished in blue. The hall is of blue and silver, the paper and ceiling is flecked with the tints, and a line of blue and pink border the frieze, which is looped garlands. All the wood work in the room is finished in blue and all the little accessories conform to the same silvery and blue tones. Over the oldsame silvery and blue tones. Over the oldfashioned white mantel-piece several
pieces of Mrs. Harrison's own work are
hung. They are paintings on canvas and
porcelain, some of the White House flowers
having thus been perpetuated by the
gentle mistress of the house. The furniture in the room is not unlike that in other
chambers—solid manogany, rather ponderous and old fashioned. Mrs. Harrison, in
the early period of her occupancy, had the
stately canopy bed removed and substituted for it two low brass bedsteads. She
had also a few wick r rockers and easy had also a few wick r rockers and easy chairs substituted for the older pieces of

[Continued on Second Page.]

HILL SPEAKS TO THE BRAYES

And Tells Them the Most Important Issue of the Campaign Is the Force Bill.

Tammany at Last Indorses Cleveland and Pledges to"Make" His Majority in New York City So Large It Cannot Be Overcome.

McKinley Concludes His Missouri Tour with a Monster Meeting in St. Louis.

Six Thousand Persons Packed in Music Hall ta Hear the Tariff Expounder-A Democratic Editor Puzzled Over the Situation.

TAMMANY RATIFIES,

And Promises to Give Cleveland a Majority -Speech by Senator Hill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 .- Tammany ratified to-night with a great deal of noise. The hall of the braves was crowded. Governor Flower first spoke. Then came the adoption of resolutions which, after indorsing Cleveland and Stevenson and condemning

the force bill, say: To our brethren throughout the country we pledge such decisive majority in this city for the Democratic candidates as will secure the electoral vote of this State for Clevelaud and Stevenson; for the promotion of peace and good will among all sections, and for the commercial emancipation of the industrial masses of his country from the restriction and onerous bur-dens imposed upon them by Republican class

Governor Flower next introduced Senator David B. Hill. At the mention of the ex-Governor's name there was another great outburst of cheers. "Hill." "Hill." was shouted time after time. The Senator waited patiently for the restoration of order, and then began his speech. He said,

This occasion is the first time I have had the honor of addressing the Democracy of New York in this ancient and honored temple of Democracy. I am not unmindful of the fact that the Democrats of Tammany Hall were among my stanchest supporters during all that period from the memorable campaign of 1885, through the great contest of 1888, in the senatorial election of 1891, and to the last occasion when the Democracy of the Empire State how when the Democracy of the Empire State hon-ored me with their confidence at Albany and Chicago. To day the great reliance of intelli-gent political observers for the success of our national candidates in this State is upon the immense majority which is expected to be rolled up in this city under the suspices of the magnificent organization of Tammany Hall, which in recent years has known no such word as defeat, and to which all eyes are now turned and upon and to which all eyes are now turned and upon which our hopes are centered. Those who, he cause of personal disappointments, or because candidates of their particular choice have not been nominated, would encourage the temporary defeat of their party, usually live to regret their action, and to realize how difficult it is for that party to regain the ground that has been unwisely and foolishly lost. I believe in a healthy, strong and vigorous partisanship. This does not mean the manifestation of a narrow, hide-bound or selfish spirit.

Mr. Hill then turned his attention to the tariff and made an exhaustive argument against the constitutionality of Republican protection. He continued;

I suggest to our opponents that their bill should declare upon its face something like this: "Whereas, No more revenue than is already provided for is now needed for the support of the government, but it is desirable that certain private industries of the country should be encouraged and protected at public expense, therefore, under the taxing power vested in Congress the following duties are hereby imposed for the purpose of affording the encouragement and protection desired." Such a recital would fairly raise the precise question at issue between the two parties, and its determination would place one or the other of them in the wrong. Will our one or the other of them in the wrong. Will our Republican friends accept my proposition? As matters now stand, we realize that we are

discussing an abstract question incapable at this time of proper presentation or judicial determination. It possibly has no practical value so long as our opponents shirk a fair presentation of it. But the Democratic party believes, and always has believed, that Republican protection, as expounded by its advocates, and exemplified in the details of its measures, although artfully concealed from their face, to be in viola-tion of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitu-tion as it now stands, and it frankly avows its sentiments in its platform.

Mr. Hill then discussed the views of Madison and Jackson, and said of the Democratic position:

We have not advocated, and do not advocate, free trade, because the government needs revenues for its support; and, rather than resort to direct taxation to secure them, we favor duties upon imports as the best and easist method of obtaining these revenues. 'We denounce Republican protection as a fraud—as a robbery of a great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few," is the vigorous but truthful language of the Democratic national platform. It will be observed that it is Republican protection that is thus denounced—not the mild protection of our early history to real infant industries. tries, and when the excuse for it was more defensible. The Republican protection of to-day is not even the protection o yesterday. It becomes worse and worse and more intolerable as years roll on. It is a progressive evil demanding more to-day than yesterday, more this year than last, more this dec-ade than the previous one, is the Republican platform of 1892 to be considered as different from those of 1884 and 1888? If it is to be construed to mean exactly what it says, then what becomes of the McKinley law, which is not based upon any such doctrine! In one aspect of the situation it looks as though the Republican party bad become frightened over the operations of the McKinley law and feared a renewal of the popular verdict of 1890 upon it, and hence had sought to retreat from the ultra position hereto-fore taken by it.

Our opponents are diligently seeking to sienate the laboring people from the Democratic party, to which the great majority of them have so long belonged. In my opinion, the effort will not succeed. The Democratic party is, and always has been, the true friend of labor. It has sought to redress its grievances, to protect its rights, to maintain its dignity, and to elevate its condition. Its interests are all bound up in the welfare of the Democratic party, and there it will remain so long as our party remains faithful to its trust.

Of the "force" bill the Senator said: The most important issue involved in this election is that presented by the proposed Re-publican federal election bill, otherwise known as the "Davenport force bill." If Republican success should ensue as the result of the pending election, that measure would become a real ity, with all its dire and unfortunate conse-quences. Unwise financial, industrial or tariff legislation can easily be repealed if it proves unsatisfactory, but political legislation fastened upon the country to secun an undisguised partisan advantage will not be readily surrendered, although its injustice may be fully demonstrated. The safest course is by every means in our power to prevent its origi-nal enactment rather than trust to the generosity of our opponents after it once shall have been fastened upon the country. Our opponents de not discuss very much this issue, but seek to evade and ignore it. President Harrison, in his letter of acceptance, takes a more conservative view than had been expected, and endeavors to draw public attention away from its considera-tion by the mild suggestion of a non-partisat commission to revise federal election laws. Mr. Blaine, the shrewdest of all the Republican leaders, in a recently published letter substantially advised the abandonment or ignoring of the force-bill issue. But the vice-presidential candidate, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, in his very able and aggressive letter of acceptance, impetuously rushes in where cautious men had feared to tread, and vigorously defends in effect the substance, spirit and purpose of the Daven-port bill. This course does credit to his consist-ency, although it may be a reflection upon his good judgment. This issue alone necessarily makes the South solid for the Democratic party. In concluding Mr. Hill said:

The cause is worthy of the support of every patriot who loves his country and desires to see its free institutions perpetuated and maintained, the reforms which we deem are necessary for the safety and prosperity of the Republic. We readopt the expressive language of the national Democratic platform of 1876, under which Samuel J. Tilden was elected to the presidency: "Reform can only be had by a peaceful civil revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men."

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was one of the speakers. He called upon the veterans to read Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance and fix their eyes upon that paragraph